



**Has No Constitution.**

The United States operates under a written constitution. Great Britain has no written constitution. One of the arguments being put forth now in favor of the association of nations is that Mr. Wilson made a mistake in giving his plan a written constitution, we should adopt the British idea and undertake to conduct the league of nations without any written constitution or written covenant whatever. In other words, that the new association will consist of representatives of different governments coming together with no limitation upon their jurisdiction or power or authority other than their own discretion.

A conclave of diplomats sitting behind closed doors with nothing to direct or limit their powers save their own will and discretion would be a rather interesting proposition. I am inclined to think that if the American people choose a league they will choose one which has its powers defined or at least an attempt to define them, rather than trust their destiny to the unbridled discretion of a few men.

**Some Suggestions.**

Lloyd George suggested sometime ago, according to the press dispatches, that the Anglo-Japanese alliance be extended to an Anglo-American-Japanese alliance and that his alliance take upon itself the duty of administering China. Now, it is said that such an alliance would be wholly objectionable to the American people but that under an association of nations the same thing could be effectuated and accomplished. It is also being urged that while the people of the United States would not be willing to form an alliance with France and Great Britain to guarantee the security of France the same thing could be accomplished under an association of nations without any constitution.

It is also urged that the international debt could be more successfully manipulated through the association. All of which things simply disclose that the association of nations is another name for the league with some additional and more extensive powers annexed.

"It does not appear as yet whether we are to have two leagues or one league and one association or whether it is to be that the league organized by Mr. Wilson will be merged into the association organized by President Harding. It will be very difficult to get rid of the present league unless the Versailles treaty is radically modified. But I presume we will know more when the matter is reduced to such concrete form as will enable us to grasp it at least to try to do so."

**Italian Comment.**

Senator Schanzer, head of the Italian delegation, speaking tonight of the "association of nations" suggested by President Harding as a possible development of the armament conference, said:

"We cannot but greet with greatest satisfaction the announcement given by President Harding to representatives of the press that it would be his intention to promote yearly conferences for a free co-operation among the nations for the purpose of discussing together questions of universal interest. In the modern world the interests of the various nations are so intimately intermingled as to render a common discussion necessary, and such a decision cannot be efficacious without participation of the great republic of the United States."

"The organization of the league of nations cannot be an obstacle to the realization of the president's idea. Any plan aiming to bring the peoples near together, to create solid bonds for the maintenance of peace, to tighten the bonds of commercial solidarity among the nations and to facilitate the peaceful solution of controversies which may arise among nations, must be greeted with joy and the strong hope of a better future for humanity."

"We, therefore, commit ourselves entirely to complete details of President Harding's plan and to express the conviction that the adoption of such a plan will represent the greatest and most beneficial result of the Washington conference."

## TOKIO TAKES HAND IN NAVY PROBLEM

**Explicit Instructions Received by Admiral Kato as to Procedure on Tonnage Ratio.**

Washington, November 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Japanese cabinet and diplomatic advisory council at Tokio are taking a hand in the negotiations at Washington over the tonnage ratio of capital warships. Admiral Baron Kato, senior Japanese delegate, has laid the entire situation growing out of the discussion by the committee of experts before his own government.

It is understood that Admiral Kato, received from Tokio today very explicit instructions as to his procedure in reply to communications from the delegations giving figures submitted by Japan to show the total strength of its navy under various classifications, as well as the figures expressed by any technical notes put forth concerning measures put into effect concerning tonnage ratios by the other experts at Washington, more particularly the American.

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## EXPERTS TO MAKE NAVY CUT REPORT

Continued from First Page.

clued their examination of the mass of ship data involved in the American Hughes proposal. The Japanese naval group was still toiling on Saturday, it was said. Spokesmen for any group did not go beyond that estimate of the situation.

A summary of last week's developments in naval matters was given by American officers have opposed the Japanese proposal, immediate or future, urging a 10-10-7 relative status instead.

British naval officers have accepted the ratio although it means ultimate equalization of the American and British fleets in power.

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So far as the Mutsu is concerned, the Japanese have contended that she was a completed ship on November 11. The American and British experts views on this point have not been revealed.

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Canute the Great was not a "foolish king." He was a great soldier, a great administrator and no contenter, he said. In Kansas they even named a town after him.—Chicago Tribune.

## Strong American Team Hitched To Conference

*U. S. May Be Strong Enough To Pull Through Mire*

BY WICKHAM STEED,  
Editor of *The London Times*.  
(Copyright, 1921, for The Constitution.)

Washington, November 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Japanese cabinet and diplomatic advisory council at Tokio are taking a hand in the negotiations at Washington over the tonnage ratio of capital warships. Admiral Baron Kato, senior Japanese delegate, has laid the entire situation growing out of the discussion by the committee of experts before his own government.

At the head of the former column might stand some such entry as this: "A powerful American team is harnessing the conference's readiness to haul it out of any rut into which it may sink, or to drag it vigorously through many places."

At the beginning Mr. Hughes, the chief politician, cracked his whip and the conference went off at a trot. The diary of this conference might well be aptly paralleled in column one: "Things to Be Remembered," and over the other, "Things to Be Forgotten."

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# THE CONSTITUTION'S WEEKLY BUSINESS REVIEW

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**WILTON JELlico COAL**  
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## 1,000 Daily Workers to Be Used In Spending City's Bond Money

Validation of Atlanta's Bonds Means the Employment Early  
Next Year of Hundreds of Those Now Seeking Work—  
Amount Planned To Be Spent Will Mean About \$5,000 Daily  
in Wages.

The validation of Atlanta's big bond issue of \$8,800,000 comes as a timely and fortunate stroke for hundreds of idle who are now seeking employment.

It will be something like ninety days yet before the actual construction can be begun with funds derived from the bonds, but even with this delay, it is encouraging to know that early in the coming year a great amount of work is to be begun and carried through to completion during the year ahead of us.

The delay of two or three months is occasioned by the fact that the bonds will now have to be printed and then sold before the money is available. In addition quite a number of details will have to be worked out in planning the work to be done under the direction of the municipality.

The various amounts to be spent under the bond issue call for \$1,250,000 for sewers; \$750,000 for a viaduct; \$4,000,000 for schools and \$2,800,000 for waterworks.

It is more than likely that practically all this work will be let under special contracts, the office of the chief of construction having charge of the sewers and viaduct; the general manager of the waterworks supervising the expenditure for that department, and the school board handling the building of new schools. But regardless of who does the work, it is necessarily going to mean the employment of a large number of men—men in all lines, from the ordinary laborer to the highest skilled workmen and engineers.

Officials at the city hall state that it is their plan and hope to spend in all these departments about \$3,500,000 during the coming year. It is estimated that about \$2,000,000 of this will go for material, leaving \$1,500,000 to be paid for labor. Let's figure a little as to what that will mean for the unemployed. For the 300 working days it will mean \$5,000 a day in wages. Figuring further it will mean that at an average of \$5 per day—which is a good average for all classes of men—1,000 men can be employed daily during the entire year on this work. If this proposed schedule is carried out this will mean unusual activity in the industrial circles of Atlanta next year.

H. L. Collier, chief of construction, stated Saturday that he had been almost besieged lately with requests for work, applications ranging from common labor to the highest of skilled work, including civil engineering. Many of these names, he states, are on file, and he hopes to be able to place a large number of these applicants when the work opens up early in the year. Mr. Collier states that among the applicants have been an unusually large number of former railroad workers.

So, it looks pretty bright for Atlanta workers for 1922.

## Big Ice Cream Convention Opens Today

With special trains bearing large delegations to the big ice cream convention, which opens in this city this (Monday) morning, it looks as if this is to be one of the largest and most important gatherings held in some time. The meeting opens at the Auditorium this morning, and will continue for five days.

Local ice cream makers and others interested in kindred lines have completed arrangements for a week of splendid entertainment, and it is declared that the displays of all manner of ice-cream-making machinery, which opens Wednesday, will be interesting indeed to all.

The officials of the Jessup & Antrim Ice Cream company are among those who have been deeply interested in the big meeting, and are working hard to make the entertaining features a big success. One of the officials of this company said Saturday:

"What the automobile shows in Chicago and New York are to the automobile industry, what the annual exhibition of the railway equipment makers means to the railroad builders and operators of the world, what the dairy show is to the producers of milk, the southern exhibition of the ice cream supply men in Atlanta is to the ice cream industry of the south and southwest—it's industry's greatest expositional event."

The Atlanta exhibition will be the biggest thing ever staged by the dairy industry in the south. The ice cream business is an important branch of the dairy industry, and one of the purposes of this exhibit is to point out to the bankers and business men the importance of this dairy business in building up the rural communities of the south. This exhibit, coming at the end of the year marked by strenuous efforts toward economic plant operation and sales readjustment, will attract ice cream manufacturers from all points of the south.

Three of the southern ice cream manufacturers associations have selected Atlanta for their 1921 convention this week to allow their members to attend the exhibit. This includes the North and South Carolina association, the Tri-State association, which includes the states of Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, and the Southern association, covering Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana and Arkansas.

At the exhibit will be shown every machine or accessory used in the ice cream business.

The Auditorium will be open Wednesday evening to the public. This will give the people of Atlanta an opportunity to realize the magnitude of this industry, and to view the display of machinery necessary in making a sanitary food product."

## Miller Lumber Company Keep Busy These Days

The splendid building boom which is now noticeable in Atlanta, while giving all the timber companies of the cities a good share of patronage, has shown a decided tendency to the timber company to the Miller Lumber company, at 103 Ridge avenue. This concern has been in business for some time, and has gradually built up a large business. The building boom which has been on, it has certainly enjoyed one of the busiest periods of its history.

The company not only handles and is furnishing all manner of lumber for building purposes, but is equipped to supply paints, varnishes, stains, builders' hardware, and all the accessories that enter into a building. To those who are contemplating a building of any kind, it would be well to give the Miller company a call, either personal or phone—before placing their order for any kind of building material.

**Standard Tent & Awning Co.**  
TENTS, AWNINGS,  
TARPAULINS  
SLEEPING PORCHES  
A Specialty.  
Prompt Service. Ivy 8634

One of the most sold and busy concerns of this city just as at this time is the firm of Beaulieu & Applewhite company, with offices in the Citizens and Southern Bank building.

This company handles a general line of first-class building materials and specialties, such as Ferro-tite steel sash, Ludowici-Celadon roofing and tile, ornamental bronze and iron work, and tile, terra-cotta, Indiana limestone, Peruvian safety-tread steel rolling lights, kalsomine, paint, oil-cloths, and other building materials.

The firm specializes particularly in the finishing of steel and iron work of various kinds. Factory records show that for the past year and a half this firm has furnished and laid over 500,000 square feet of tile roofs in the southeastern states, and, so far as is known, they haven't a single dissatisfaction expressed.

They have installed and glazed hundreds of thousands of square feet of Fen-

estra steel sash in various types of buildings throughout their territory.

The firm of Beaulieu & Applewhite was organized about eleven years ago by C. B. Beaulieu & A. Applewhite. Prior to the time of organization, the principals of the firm were connected with Morgan & Dillon, one of the largest and most important architectural concerns in the south.

On account of their technical knowledge and affiliations incident to their previous connections, when the firm organized, they were in line with manufacturers' agents, these young men were able to secure the accounts of the leading manufacturers in the country. This statement is borne out by the fact that there is scarcely a first-class structure erected in their territory during the eleven years of the firm in which they are not materially represented in the use of the products of their factories.

In June, 1920, the style of the firm was changed to Beaulieu & Applewhite company, through the association of George J. Lawler, who had been the southern manager of the Ludowici Celadon company, of Chicago, for a period of about twelve years, this company being the farthest largest and leading manufacturer of tile roofs in the western hemisphere.

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The firm of Beaulieu & Applewhite has a large number of employees.

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**THE CONSTITUTION**  
The Standard Southern Newspaper.  
Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly.  
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titled the use of publication of all news  
dispatches credited to it or not otherwise  
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news published herein.

**LOOKING AHEAD.**

In calling into co-operative coun-  
cil official spokesmen of adjoining  
counties, suburban neighborhoods and  
municipalities of the Atlanta metropolitan district,  
the city planning commission is moving  
in the right direction to meet future  
requirements.

The movement contemplates the  
formation of an Atlanta regional  
planning commission, of which the  
Atlanta organization will be the  
central unit, the idea being to plan  
for the development, not only of the  
territory embraced in the present  
corporate limits of this city,  
but of the surrounding territory.

In other words, the local com-  
mission is very properly visualizing  
the future needs of this and  
adjoining communities, and to pre-  
pare for them as a comprehensive  
whole.

Back of the regional planning  
commission movement is the alto-  
gether progressive and reasonable  
idea that the development of the  
entire area tributary to the Atlanta  
urban center must be planned  
as a unit; and that is the only cor-  
rect theory upon which to proceed  
with work of this kind.

It might easily happen that an  
improvement for the center of the  
city, or for any particular district,  
is planned without due considera-  
tion for the welfare of the com-  
munity as a whole, would be a  
detriment to and work a hardship  
upon some other part of the com-  
munity.

In planning boulevards, street,  
sewer and sidewalk extensions,  
etc., it is necessary that the out-  
lying and suburban districts be  
taken into consideration.

Their respective developments,  
too, should be planned with the  
general welfare of Atlanta and  
their neighboring communities in  
mind.

That is the only possible way  
by which to develop this or any  
other metropolitan community.

It is the only way by which to  
avoid injury to any neighborhood;  
and it is the only way by which the  
city planning idea can attain its  
highest possible measure of suc-  
cess.

**OUR FARM VISITORS.**

The advertising value of the  
recent Georgia tour by the dele-  
gates to the national convention  
of farm bureau federations is sug-  
gested by the statement of George  
A. Montgomery, of Manhattan, Kan.,  
appearing in the news columns of  
this issue of The Constitution.

Mr. Montgomery is publicity di-  
rector of the Kansas State Feder-  
ation of Farm Bureaus and editor  
of the impressions he received upon  
this tour are those of a trained  
observer, and of a mind that cer-  
tainly was not biased in Georgia's  
favor, but seeking only the truth  
by actual first-hand observation  
and personal contact.

In that respect he is typical of  
the 100 or more delegates who  
were the guests of the Georgia  
association upon this trip, which,  
unfortunately, by reason of time  
limitations, permitted a swing  
around only a small circle, affording  
the travelers an opportunity to  
see only a fractional part of the  
state.

But what they did see will enable  
them to draw a fairly accurate  
conclusion as to the wonderful re-  
sources and possibilities of the  
state as a whole, and the proba-  
bilities are that their brief ex-  
perience will have whetted their  
appetites for more!

This party was made up of prac-  
tical farmers and rural life enthu-  
siasts; and most of them had not  
been in Georgia before. Certainly  
see.

none of them had ever before been  
in the very heart of Georgia and  
seen first-hand the remarkable  
possibilities for development along  
agricultural lines that are here  
lying dormant.

Most of them are residents of  
eastern, northern and western  
states, which fact gives the tour  
added significance.

In staging this observation tour  
the Georgia association has ren-  
dered the state a service of great  
value.

**PAPERS AND MAIIS.**

Postmaster-General Hays recent-  
ly issued a circular letter of in-  
struction to all postmasters and  
mail handlers concerning the  
prompt handling of newspaper mail,  
two salient paragraphs of which are  
as follows:

"The newspaper is pre-eminently  
a thing a man wants when he wants  
it, and if he can't have it when he  
wants it, he doesn't want it at all.  
But he is going to find out why he  
doesn't get it. The postoffice de-  
partment is very anxious to handle  
daily papers promptly so that our  
subscribers will get the news when  
it is news."

"We are dodging no responsibil-  
ity. We cannot. We all know  
that newspapers go to press on  
time that they are delivered to the  
postoffice on time and the postof-  
fice department has got to accept  
the responsibility of getting them  
to the subscribers on time, and we  
are going to do it."

It is high time that something  
were being done to improve the  
mail service in the matter of han-  
dling newspapers.

Within the last few years the  
postal service has deteriorated in  
this respect to such an extent that  
when one orders his home papers  
to follow him while on a visit else-  
where, he generally gets them a  
day or two later than his letter  
mail.

As the postmaster-general truth-  
fully says, the newspapers go to  
press on time; they are delivered to  
the postoffice or to the mail  
trains on time, and the responsi-  
bility for their delayed delivery at  
destination rests directly upon the  
postal department.

It is a responsibility from which  
the department cannot escape.

The Constitution frequently has  
had occasion to investigate delays  
in the delivery to subscribers in  
New York, Chicago and other large  
cities. Invariably we have found  
the trouble to be in mail transfers,  
or in delayed handling in the post-  
offices at destination.

The charges for handling news-  
paper mail has almost doubled  
within the last few years. That  
item has become one of the most  
important in the expense budget  
of newspaper production.

Newspapers should go through  
the mails with the same speed and  
dispatch as letters; and the in-  
structions of the postmaster-general  
are based upon his evident  
determination to see that such  
service is provided.

That sort of service has not been  
afforded in the past; and if the  
postmaster-general succeeds in do-  
ing what he has set out to do he  
will be entitled to universal com-  
mendation.

**HOME'S "UNKNOWN."**

While country after country has  
paid honor to its "Unknown" sol-  
dier-dead, and America has fit-  
tingly crowned her own with the  
laurels of love and national honor,  
how few ever think of the no less  
fighting lives at home that fought  
the war through with the boys who  
went away?

From the last farewells waved  
to them from the doors of home  
to those that bade them Godspeed  
from shores of the departing ships,  
the hearts they left behind fought  
with them to the day of victory.

And in many instances they were  
of the ranks of "The Unknown."

Their work was that of love and  
patriotism, asking only to serve  
for no reward but service itself.

And they served to the last; and  
little duties became great as they  
gave their faithful hearts and  
hands to them.

And it was not granted to thou-  
sands of them to hear the ringing  
of the victory-bells. Having done  
what they could, they passed  
silent, and unknown.

But their's was great service;  
and no less than the boys of the  
battlefields, they "kept faith" and  
gave all.

The Houston Post suggests that  
with scores of Doctor of Laws  
degrees, Marshal Foch might make  
a great hit in New York by doctor-  
ing the Volstead law."

German newspapers are talking  
about the "next war." They en-  
tirely overlook the fact that they  
have barely started payment for  
the past war.

The poet has written of "the feel  
in the Christmas air;" but it is  
largely in the Christmas pocket-  
book.

It's the exception when a high-  
flying bootlegger airplane doesn't  
know how to light.

It seems that the German mark  
doesn't make a mark that you can  
see.

**Just From Georgia**  
BY FRANK L. STANTON

**The Old and New  
Times.**

It may be, folks, the  
ol' times wuz  
the best times—  
spring an' fall;  
But thank the Lord  
you're livin' in  
the new times  
after all!  
Bright skies above,  
an' hearts to  
love, an' earth,  
by land an' sea;  
As beautiful an' beauteous as the Lord  
would have it be!

**II.**

I favor all the ol' times—I like 'em  
ever' one—  
Each sweet, ol'-fashioned flower kissed  
by the dew an' sun;  
The memory of 'em from the heart will  
never pass away;

But thank the Lord you're livin' here today!

**III.**

**The Editor's Busy Days.**  
(From The Dahlonega Nugget.)

The rabbits are not protected like the  
stick-tailed "possum, and the boys are  
hunting them and shooting them and  
tossing them on strings like fish. There  
is nothing better than the hind quarter  
of rabbit.

Having killed a posker down at our  
house last week, we have since been  
eating headchead, fatty bread, souce  
meat and buckbone, causing our trou-  
ters to be so tight that we have to go  
without fastening the top button, build-  
ing up our bay window fully.

Friday was a right busy day with us.  
Besides turning off our Nugget, at  
office work, we issued three sets of  
newspapers and we issued three sets of  
newspapers. But don't ask who it is, as it is a secret.  
Wednesday night, we were from our slumbers to  
issue license and marry some more. So,  
you see, it is well enough to be useful as  
well as ornamental.

**IV.**

**Beside the Hearth.**  
I.

Beside the hearth this wintry night,  
The flame the shadows flinging;  
But all its peace and love and light,  
With songs of your sweet singing.

**V.**

The snow upon the lattice gleams,  
The distant hills adorning,  
O'er which I drift to you in dreams,  
As night drifts to the morning.

**VI.**

**Summer, with all her gracious dew**

To rose and violet clinging;  
Sweet summer when I sing of you,  
Or bear your sweater singing.

**VII.**

**Some Home Prosperity.**

The Swainsboro Forest-Blade says  
that in Emanuel county "there's plenty  
of sweet potatoes, cane syrup, corn  
bread and pork to supply any four  
counties for the season."

**Mister Cold Wind.**

Hi, Mister Cold Wind!  
Now you come a-blownin',  
And all the little children  
Will pray for Christmas snowin'.

But you set the fire a-singing,  
The red sparks in a race,  
And make a world o' blessing  
Out of one home-fireplace.

**VIII.**

**Word From Br'er Williams.**

"Stedder hindin' fault Providence,  
git dea on you dea on yo' own hook.

In dis day an' time dea on yo' self,

But you set the fire a-singing,

The red sparks in a race,

And make a world o' blessing

Out of one home-fireplace.

**IX.**

**Guests of the Soul**

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth

Unseen, both when we sleep and when we wake.

—MILTON.

When the last link of earthly life  
is broken

At the grave the last farewell  
is spoken.

Where we best beloved have  
laid away,

With their dear dust Death's  
dreadful toll to pay.

At such time how comforting the  
feeling—

Like balm from Heaven dropped for  
the hurt heart's healing—

That they, in spirit, still with us  
can stay;

II.

Though not incarnate, for celestial  
essence

Takes not material form; yet their  
near presence

Our soul, in its most sacred moods,  
may feel.

To it alone their presence they reveal;

Our longing love's insistent prayers  
heeding,

No other charm to woo them hither  
needing.

Into our consciousness like light  
they steal.

III.

Ah, there are times when kindred  
souls are blended,

When the thin separating veil seems  
rended.

And through the rent we catch, in  
glimpsing gleams,

Sight of a world beyond, that  
wondrous seems;

From whence, as though responsive  
to love's longing,

Come radiant, smiling spirits, round  
us thronging.

Guests of the soul, called home  
again by dreams.

—CHARLES W. HUBNER.

**Cameos of the Conference**

BY JAMES A. HOLLOWAY

Washington, November 27.—(Special.)—No one thing has occurred at the open or plenary sessions of the arms conference that has so impressed those fortunate enough to get in the conference hall, as the rapid fire, oratorical translations of the French orators, delivered by Professor G. H. Camerlynck, who is the official interpreter to the French delegation.

# PAWNSHOP LOSES \$20,000 IN FIRE

Louis Brown Says He  
Had \$6,000 in Stock and  
About \$14,000 Worth of  
Jewelry.

Approximately \$20,000 damage was done by fire which was discovered in the National pawnshop at 78 Deaderick street about 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning, according to Louis Brown, one of the proprietors.

The National pawnshop is owned by Sol Abrams and Louis Brown. Rats scratching matches are blamed for the blaze, according to reports at the fire department.

Mr. Brown states that he had approximately \$6,000 worth of clothing in the store and about \$14,000 worth of jewelry exposed to the fire, smoke and water, all of which he believes has been ruined. He stated his insurance probably would cover about 50 per cent of the loss.

Slight damage is said to have been done to the building, which is owned by S. L. Lough, and which is uninsured, is covered by insurance.

The fire which Saturday afternoon threatened entire destruction of the warrant officer and seal clerk's quarters at Fort McPherson is estimated to have done about \$3,000 damage, according to estimates of officers at the fort Sunday. The blaze was caused by overturning a heater.

A gas heater turned over in the residence of Mrs. M. Walls, 95 Walker street, Sunday morning was the cause of an alarm being turned in to the fire department. The blaze was extinguished with buckets of water before the arrival of fire companies.

Small fire was reported Sunday in the grocery store of A. L. Wall, 95 Marietta street, which is said to have been caused by an explosion, following an effort to start a fire in the stove with gasoline.

## SONGS THAT TELL STORY ARE CHOSEN BY NOTED ARTIST

"Songs which tell a story" are almost invariably composed by John McCormack, the most famous concert singer in the world, and McCormack sings them so that every syllable is clear and distinct—which may be one of the reason for his boundless popularity.

"I have no patience with the singer who says the English language is not singable," Mr. McCormack told an interviewer early in his concert career. "Nor with the singer who does not take infinite pains for distinctness of enunciation. If the words of a song are worth singing they are worth enunciating so the audience can understand them."

Always a John McCormack program contains many songs in English, and his encores are almost invariably in that language. And there is no song for book of words when John McCormack sings.

Mr. McCormack gives his fifth recital in Atlanta next Wednesday night, with Donald McBeath, the young violinist, appearing with him. Edwin Schneider, the piano accompanist, will be known to Atlantans. Seats for the recital are on sale at the Cable Piano company.

## Give Your Hair A Treat!

Remember, your hair is human. And like all things human it will respond to care. So, fuss with it, like it.

Give it a treat  
A treat that will make it respond in

Vigor  
Fragrance  
Beauty

The hair treat incomparable—

## ED. PINAUD'S HAIR TONIC

The original French Eau de Quinine, exquisite; today as trustworthy as it was a hundred years ago.

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## Your Christmas Problems Solved With Our Catalogue

A copy of our twenty-seventh annual catalogue brings our store to you.

It enables you to sit leisurely in your home and pick out suitable, useful and handsome

### GIFTS THAT LAST

for everyone on your list.

Our stock is so varied we can please everyone—for husband, father, son, daughter, friend and acquaintances.

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We make no charges for packing. Particular pains are taken to have every shipment reflect credit upon you and ourselves.

Write for catalogue and make your selections early.

## Maier & Berkele, Inc.

Gold and Silversmiths

Established 1887

## The Constitution's Weekly Detective Story

### THE PERFIDY OF MISS BROWN

A PETER RUFF STORY  
BY E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM  
(Copyright, 1921, for The Constitution.)

Next Week, "Wonderful John Dory."

(Continued From Yesterday.) "We have a secret council," he said. "We are below us—the 'Double-Four,' the eight gentlemen now present, an executive council composed of five of the shrewdest men in France. They take their orders from us. We plan, and they obey. We have imagination, and special methods of action. They have the most perfect machinery for carrying out our schemes that it is possible to imagine. I do not wish to boast, Mr. Ruff, but if I take a directory of Paris and place after any man's name whatever his standing or position, a blindfolded man five days before seven days have passed. You buy your evening paper—a man has committed suicide!" You read of a letter found by his side: an unfortunate love affair—a tale of jealousy or reckless speculation. Mr. Ruff, although not a soul has a suspicion of it, the removal of these men are false. They are invented and arranged for us. This year alone, five men in Paris, of position, have been found dead, and accounted for excellent reasons, suicides. In each one of these cases, Monsieur Ruff, although not a soul has a suspicion of it, the removal of these men was arranged for us by the 'Double-Four.'

"I trust," Peter Ruff said, "that it may never be my ill-fortune to incur the displeasure of so marvelous an association."

"On the contrary, Monsieur Ruff," the other answered, "the attention of the association has been directed towards certain incidents of your career in a most favorable manner. We have spoken of you often lately, Mr. Ruff, and I am sure that you will arrive now at the object for which we begged the honor of your visit. It is to offer you the presidency of our executive council."

Peter Ruff had thought of many things, but he had not thought of this. He stopped, recovered himself, and realized at once the dangers of the position in which he stood.

"The Council of Five," he said thoughtfully. "Precisely," Monsieur de Founelles replied. "The second formality is for you to present to a master which you doubtless consider of secondary importance—is ten thousand pounds a year, with a residence here and London—also servants."

"It is princely!" Peter Ruff declared. "I cannot imagine, monsieur, how you could have believed me capable of filling such a position."

(Continued Tomorrow.)

## The Constitution's Weekly Novel

### THE MATING OF THE BLADES

BY ACHMED ABDULLAH  
(Copyright, 1921, for The Constitution.)

Next Week, "The Fighting Fool," by Dana Coolidge. Starting Next Sunday.

(Continued From Yesterday.) And so Higgin and Hajji Musa, the border ruffian, talked business, very much to both gentlemen's satisfaction, while, in a neighboring room, Koom Khan was entertaining the governor of the western marches with a tale of Hector's shortcomings, windings, and all.

"Al Nakia is a sahib, and thou knowest what the sahebs are." And after a pause, a silence broken only by the gurgling sounds of the hub-bub-bubbles, he went on, with sudden, frank, naive simplicity:

"Abderrahman—I do not trust thy sahib."

"Hajji, the other saheb—who looks like a lance at rest?"

"Ah!" breathed the governor, without looking up.

"Indeed, there is about him a lean and very wolfishness of expression."

"Abderrahman, thou art my friend. Thou hast opened wide to me the tent of thy hospitality. We have eaten seal meat together. Thus I shall tell thee!"

The other puffed at his pipe.

"Koom Khan," he said, "you do not love the sahebs any more than thou, but the saheb intends no treachery. He is my ally. He needs my armament, my knowledge of the land, as I need his wisdom in war, and, the other saheb's money-bags. We made a bargain."

"And yet Koom Khan breathed softly, "I have heard in the hours of darkness that the young saheb dreams of mating with the Princess Aziza Nur-mahal."

Abderrahman Khan looked puzzled.

"Why—of course!" he rejoined.

"Such is the understanding. The saheb is the Expected One."

"He is?"

Koom Khan laughed long and riotously.

But it was not a merry laughter—bitter it was, grim, sardonic. And grim, too, was his exclamation.

"I was a fool, then, to leave the silken security of Tamerlanistan to brave the dangers of the open road with my women and servants and children, to come to thee and ask the friend of protection and the sweet salt of hospitality! I was a fool—a fool!"

"But—I thought that thou hadst a quarrel with Al Nakia."

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"Koom Khan," he said, "you do not love the sahebs any more than thou, but the saheb intends no treachery. He is my ally. He needs my armament, my knowledge of the land, as I need his wisdom in war, and, the other saheb's money-bags. We made a bargain."

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